

The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE CRATSMAN.

Nº 283.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1731.



FIVE Years are now elaps'd since I became a Servant of the Publick, and dedicated my Labours to the Use of the good People of England. I began to write not only in an advanced Age, in the cool Evening of Life, when our Passions are more easily governed; but I likewise look'd round me before I took my Pen in Hand, and consider'd well my Undertaking. I knew the Nature of my Design, which was to combat publick Corruption and correct political Errors, required a sound Judgment, an honest Heart, and a firm Resolution. I was not ignorant in what Manner I should be oppos'd, nor by whom. I was sensible what *Wealth* and *Power*, in very bad Hands, was capable of performing, and I knew very well that it would all be made Use of to put me to Silence; for notwithstanding the high Contempt, which a certain Gentleman affected to entertain of my Writings, He gave the World early Proofs, by his Application to the *secular Arm*, that They gall'd Him in a tender and very sensible Part. If it became an old Man to be vain, I should boast of this Gentleman's slighting my Essays, even supposing it to be real; since I could prove by many undoubted Instances that his Judgment in *Literature* is equal to his Skill in *Politics*.

But the great Principle, which gave me Courage and on which I principally relied, was not any overweening Opinion of my own Capacity, or Power in writing, but the Resolution I had taken to write in the Cause of *Truth* and of *Liberty*. This enabled me to pursue my Design steadily and with Vigour. This gained me *Friends*, *Allies* and *Patrons*. This procured me Reputation and Weight with the People, whose Rights I have asserted, whose Grievances I have represented and whose Cause in general I have pleaded. This Principle and the Consciousness of a good Intention support and always will support me against those Heaps of *mis-
—al Calumny*, which are daily thrown out against me. I am, indeed, become so much inur'd to the hard Words of a *Tribe of Men*, who let out their little Brains to hire for this Purpose, that I sit in my elbow Chair, and whilst I read their empty Harangues, and see myself call'd very scurvy Names in every Paragraph, I smoke my Pipe unmoved and with great Tranquillity. I consider Them as doing the Drudgery of an Office, and neither despise nor pity Them.

I have been sometimes, as my Readers know very well, call'd upon to prove, and I have proved, as far and as fully as it was convenient, that a certain Gentleman was a Squanderer of the publick Money; but by retaining such People as *These* in Pension, He hath Himself manifested the Truth of the Charge, and saved me the Trouble of giving farther Evidence as to that Point.

I fate down the other Evening to look calmly over my Works and recollect the general Tenor of them since I commenced this Paper; that I might be the better able to form a Judgment of what Use my Labours have been to the Publick, and in what Manner to direct them for the future. I thought such a Review the more necessary at present, because extraordinary Pains have been lately taken to prove the *evil Tendency* and *mischievous Effects* of my Writings, without admitting any publick Advantages to have resulted from Them. Nay, it hath been asserted by my Adversaries that I have not *proved*, nor even attempted to prove, one Point of general Complaint, or Censure, which hath been advanced through the whole Course of these Writings. I shall therefore take the Liberty, in this Paper, to recapitulate the principal Subjects, which I have treated during this first *Lustrum* of my Warfare in the Service of the Publick, and leave the Reader to determine whether They have not been attended with some good Consequences.

I thought it proper, at my first Entrance upon this Work, to explain my Design and assert the *Liberty of the Press*, in a very particular Manner, as the Foundation of all my future Enquiries and Animadversions on the State of our Affairs, both at home and abroad.

I took the Freedom to inveigh very largely, in several Papers, against *Bribery* and *Corruption*, which I apprehended to be Crimes of the most *mischievous Nature*; though it hath been since maintained that They are *publick Virtues*, and necessary to the Support of a *free Government*.

I condemn'd our Alliance with *France*, in the Reign of King *Charles* the second; and I could not dissemble

my Sentiment that too strict an Union with that Court is always dangerous to *England*.

I was of Opinion that our Colonies and Plantations in the *West-Indies* were of some Importance to *Great Britain*, and therefore I pleaded for their Encouragement and Support.

I made some Observations on a Book, published at that Time by Authority, intitled an *Enquiry into the Reasons of the Conduct of Great Britain*, &c. and have lived to see it intirely exploded by all Parties; for as I shew'd the false Reasoning of it in many Particulars; so the very Persons, for whose Service and by whose Direction it was written, have since given it up, by their Conduct, in other Points; particularly in the Affair of *Don Carlos* and the *Pragmatick Sanction*, which were represented in terrible Colours in that Book, and big with the most fatal Consequences to the Peace and Balance of *Europe*; but such is the Fluctuation of human Councils, as well as of human Affairs, that they are now become the wisest and most politic Measures, which could possibly be taken, in the present Conjunction.

I set forth the Importance of *Gibraltar* to this Kingdom, in answer to Those, who endeavour'd to depreciate it for vile Ends, and pointed out the pretended Articles and Stipulations, on which the Spaniards founded their Demands for the Restitution of that Fortress.

I ventur'd to deliver it as my Opinion that, according to the Treaty of *Utrecht*, *Dunkirk* ought not only to be demolished, as it was soon after, but never to be repair'd, or made an Harbour again; and I gave my Countrymen early Notice of some clandestine Proceedings at that Place, which I apprehended to be an Infriction of the Treaty. — The House of Commons was afterwards pleas'd to take this Matter into Consideration, and every Body remembers the Result of it.

I have often represented the peculiar Hardships, which our Merchants lay under by the Depredations of the Spaniards, and asserted their Right to *Retribution*, or *Reprisals*, with some Observations on the Reasons given for not granting them Letters of *Marque*.

I have also frequently warn'd my Countrymen of the Dangers, which threaten our Commerce and our Liberties by the Management of great, monied Companies and exclusive Monopolies. I have explained the Use of them to bad Ministers, and the Reasons why they will always encourage them. — I wish the Publick may not be soon convinc'd, in too sensible a Manner, of the Truth of this Observation!

After this I publish'd the Letters of my Correspondents *Raleigh* and *Trot*; in which the State of *Great Britain* and the Conduct of her Ministers are fully examined since the Treaty of *Hanover*.

I took Occasion, at the same Time, to animadvert on the Instructions given, not long before, to Admiral *Hofier* and the particular Care our Ministers took not to give any Offence either to our Enemies, or our Friends; though the Spaniards, not altogether so cautious, were making Captures every Week of our English Merchant-Ships, even on our own Coasts, and in Sight of our Men of War.

About the same Time, I gave my Readers a Discourse upon *Pensions*, and soon after another on *Non-Attendance in Parliament*; both of which met with such an extraordinary Reception as the glorious Design and excellent Manner of treating those Subjects deserved from the Publick.

In the Year 1729 We obtained a Law, for the more effectual preventing *Bribery* and *Corruption* in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament; and as I had before often represented the Mischiefs of Corruption, so I spared no Pains to extol the Wisdom and Integrity of our Parliament in passing this Act, and to endear it to my Fellow-Subjects, as the great Palladium of all our Liberties. — Let us guard it carefully. Let us peruse it often. Let us watch over it, without ceasing, and be jealous of every, the most distant, Attempt to weaken it, or explain it away.

In the same Year, the memorable Treaty of *Seville* was signed; by which the Establishment of *Don Carlos* in *Italy*, who had been set forth as such a formidable Prince but a Year or two before, was stipulated in the most solemn Manner, and *Great Britain* was engaged to see the Treaty put in Execution; the Difficulties of which, without the Consent of the Emperor, and the Consequences of it, in Case He should consent, were fully explained by *Raleigh* and other Writers in this Paper. — I need not put the Reader in mind how far their Arguments and

Apprehensions have proved just; but I suppose it must be acknowledg'd, for our Glory, that this great Point is at length effectuated by the Mediation of our Councils and our Fleet.

I forgot to take Notice, in its due Place, of the seasonable Opportunity, which I took to confute several idle Rumours and Stories, industriously propagated by *Jacobites*, or other disaffected Persons; particularly that a large Sum of Money would be demanded, in the ensuing Session, for defraying the Expences of the Coronation; and that his Royal Highness Prince *Frederick* would not be sent for into *England*, nor created Prince of *Wales*, without a farther Addition to the *Civil List*. I shall only observe, upon this Occasion, that no such Sum was ever asked for that Use, and that his Royal Highness actually arrived in *England* before the meeting of Parliament, to the great Joy of the Nation, and without any Addition to the *Civil List*; unless supplying the Deficiencies of it, in the Year 1728-9, can be properly call'd so; which no Man of common Sense, or Discretion, will dare to affirm.

In the Year 1730 I published the Papers, sign'd *Old-castle*, distinguishing between the Spirit of *Liberty* and the Spirit of *Faction*, with those excellent Remarks on the Reigns and Characters of our English Princes, from *William the Conqueror* to *Charles the first*. These Discourses contain the justest and most useful Reflections, that ever were published on that nice Subject, and will last as long as the English History, Liberty, or Language; whilst the stupid and invidious Comments on them are already sunk into that Contempt, and will soon sink into that Oblivion, which they deserve.

I have not insisted on the timely Check, which I gave to a late treasonable Design of raising Recruits for the French Service in *Ireland*, nor on several other Particulars of my Writings, which have proved of great Use to a certain Gentleman, because He hath already partly acknowledged the Obligation, and perhaps He may one Day think proper to do it in a more grateful Manner.

But there are several Parts of my Writings, which I am afraid will never be forgiven by this Gentleman; particularly my general Observations upon bad Ministers, of all Ages and all Countries; on the crooked Arts of some, and the equally mischievous Blunders of others; on their pernicious Schemes of aggrandizing themselves on the Spoils of their Country, and sacrificing the Welfare of a whole Nation to their own private Interest; on their Methods of corrupting the People, both in their collective and representative Body, with their own Money, and even making the Prince Himself subservient to their Designs.

I am likewise conscious to myself that I have taken the Liberty to discuss several particular Points, which have rendered me equally obnoxious and unpardonable in the Eyes of this Gentleman. I am sensible that my Remarks upon Acts of Grace, at a certain Juncture, were very ill-timed; and that my Reasons for repealing the *Rist* and *septennial Acts* did not square exactly with his Schemes. I am not ignorant that the *Forage* and *Bank Contrabands* were Subjects of too personal a Nature; and that any Bill, to prevent or punish Corruption within Doors, carries but an ill Aspect upon his Affairs. I know very well that all Arguments for abolishing Party Distinctions must be very ungrateful in his Ears; as well as all Discourses on the State of our Debts, the Burthen of our Taxes, and the Application of the sinking Fund. I am fully satisfy'd that the Affair of the *Hessian Troops* was a very tender Point; and that no Man, in his Circumstances, could be pleas'd with seeing such a Doctrine advanced, as That of governing by the Affections of the People; or with hearing it asserted that large standing Armies, in Times of Peace, are inconsistent with the Principles and Spirit of the Revolution.

In short, I am well apprized that all Attempts to separate the Interest of the Publick from the Interest of the Minister are irremissible Sins before his Tribunal, and that nothing can atone for Them but the Death, or Destruction of the Sinner.

I was however induced to review my Conduct at this Time, and put my Readers in Mind of the general Tenor of it, by a short Recapitulation of my Writings. Whatever Satisfaction it may give to others, I can lay my Hand upon my Heart and say, with the strictest Truth, that it hath satisfied my self. I think the Design is not only honest, but great and laudable, as it is calculated for the Service of my Country. If it hath not produced suitable Effects, it is not my Fault; but as I am convinc'd

of the Honesty of my Design, I am determin'd to pursue it as long as my Life, or Health, and as far as Liberty and the Laws of my Country will allow me to do it.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, Nov. 30. N. S. Private Letters from Leghorn inform us, that when the Spanish Troops were lately landed there, the Count de Charni insisted that all the Tuscan Troops should march out of the Places in which the Spaniards were to be quartered; but that Sir Charles Wager opposed the same, as a Demand that was contrary to the Treaties. They add, that some high Words passed upon this Occasion; but the Great Duke of Tuscany taking the English Admiral's Part, it was at last agreed to have one third Tuscan in those Places, and that the other two Thirds should consist of Spaniards. Mean Time, the Court of Vienna being inform'd of this Step of the Spanish General has taken the Alarm, finding what he would be at, if he were not kept in Awe; and therefore it is thought the Emperor will keep a greater Number of Forces in Italy, than he designed not long since.

The combined Fleet, to land but 6000 Spaniards in Italy, was composed of 41 Men of War, seven Gallies, 180 Transports, 2427 Guns, and 21,290 Men. The Spaniards took on board 7483 Men, instead of 6000; or, according to others, 7536. It is said the Surplusage of the Number 6000, have been sent to the Island of Elba, to supply the Places of those that shall die or desert.

HOME NEWS.

Edinburgh, Novemb. 22. Early on Thursday Morning departed this Life (in the fifty eighth Year of his Age) at his Seat of Loudoun, the Right Honourable Hugh Earl of Loudoun. He was an extraordinary Lord of Session ever since the Year 1698. A Lord of the Treasury of Scotland in the Reigns of King William and Queen Anne. In 1705, he was Secretary of State for Scotland, a Commissioner for the Kingdom of Scotland in the Treaty of Union of the two Kingdoms, Keeper of the Seal appointed by the Union to be kept in Place of the Great Seal of Scotland; one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council of Great Britain; and frequently his Majesty's High Commissioner to the general Assembly of the Church of Scotland. His Lordship was a Knight Companion of the most Ancient and Hon. Order of the Thistle; also one of the sixteen Scots Peers. His Lordship is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Son John, by Margaret, Daughter of the late Earl of Stair.

LONDON, December 4.

On Monday last Mrs. Longley, charg'd with poisoning her Husband, was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, in order to be bail'd, and several Affidavits were read in her Favour; but it appearing to the Court, that a Verdict of Wilful Murder was found against her by the Coroner's Inquest, consisting of twenty-three Jurors, she was remanded back to Prison.

The Motion made in the Court of King's Bench the last Day of Trinity-Term, in Arrest of Judgment against William Mackeig, Mary Harvey, and Isabella Eaton alias Gwin, upon their Conviction of Perjury, in swearing a Felony against John and Michael Willis, was on Saturday last learnedly argued by Counsel on both Sides. The assign'd Cause for arresting their Judgments was, that their Conviction was upon one Indictment, in which they were all indicted, and that each of them ought to have been indicted separately, which was allowed by the Court; upon which William Mackeig and Isabella Eaton were discharged. And

Munday Mary Harvey, alias Mackeig, was brought again into Court, when the other Mittes laid to her Charge were learnedly argued by Counsel; but there not being a sufficient Proof of them, the Court discharged her.

Four Youths, Apprentices to Poulterers in St. James's Market, having disturb'd Mr. Anderson in his Meeting-House in Swallow-street, St. James's, during the Time of divine Service, they were all taken up by a Warrant from Miles Harper, Esq; one of whom, for want of Sureties, was committed to New Prison, and the other three bound over to the Sessions, but having submitted and acknowledged their Offence, a few Days since they all came into the said Meeting-house, and in a full Congregation beg'd Pardon of Mr. Anderson and his People; whereupon the Prosecution intended against them was disavowed.

Last Sunday was Se'nnight one Samuel Harvey, suspected to be a Highwayman, was taken at the White Hart at Dunmow in Essex, by the Mistress of the House; and being carried before a Justice of the Peace was committed to Colchester Gaol, where we hear there were two of the Gang before, who had robb'd all about the County for some Time. It seems the Person came in and delivered a Handkerchief to the Woman of the House, in which were several Things ty'd up in a Bundle; and the perceiving that two Pocket-Pistols were in it, call'd for some Assistance and secured him.

Last Tuesday a Trial came on at the King's Bench, before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Raymond, wherein one Scott was Plaintiff, and one Price

Defendant. It appeared that the Defendant had married the Plaintiff's Daughter five Years ago, and leaving his Wife with the Plaintiff, her Father, he brought his Action against the Defendant for her Board for five Years. The Defendant in his Defence brought Witnesses to prove that she was kept by another Gentleman, who allowed her a Guinea a Week; but on the whole, after a Trial which lasted from Eleven o'Clock in the Morning till past Three in the Afternoon, the Jury brought in their Verdict for the Plaintiff, and gave him five Shillings Damage.

The same Day came on at the Court of Common-Pleas, a Trial between an Apothecary, Plaintiff, and the Danish, or Polish, Colonel, Defendant, for a criminal Conversation with the Plaintiff's Wife; the Trial lasted four Hours, (being French Witnesses were forced to have Interpreters) when the Jury brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff of 400 l. Damages.

Thursday came on a Trial at the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, before the Lord Ch. Justice Raymond, upon an Action brought by one Mr. Lilly for 1500 l. Damage against Capt. Holland for criminal Conversation with the Plaintiff's Wife; and after a full Hearing of the Evidences on both Sides, the Jury gave the Plaintiff 100 l. Damage.

On Monday Night last an extraordinary Wager was laid at the Jerusalem Tavern, Clerkenwell, between one Richard Levet and Mr. Marshall, Neighbours of the said Parish, whereby the former engaged to go on Foot from St. John's-street Pound to St. Alban's, in the Space of four Hours, bare-footed, for thirty Guineas. Several other considerable Wagers were laid on the Occasion; and Tuesday the said Richard Levet set out at eight o'Clock in the Morning, and perform'd the Wager eleven Minutes within the Time prefix'd. It is remarkable that on Finchley Common the fleshy Part of his Heels loosened, and according to the Accounts of those concerned, the Blood began to flow plentifully, yet with undaunted Spirit he pursued his Journey, and at Saint Alban's had them cut off for his Convenience.

Tuesday there was a Board of Treasury at the Cockpit, Whitehall, present the Right Hon. Sir Rob. Walpole, the Hon. George Doddington, Esq; and the Hon. Sir William Yonge; when several Places vacant in the Custom-house, were fill'd up, particularly a Land-Writer's and Land Surveyor's Place were fill'd up, and Money was ordered for defraying the Charges of Prince Demo Thome, until he is carried home in a Man of War.

On Tuesday Morning his most Serene Highness the Duke of Lorrain, accompanied by Count Kinski, and the Dukes of Montagu and Richmond, went to view the Bank and the Royal Exchange, and from thence, attended by Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. Governor Harrington, and some others of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, went to view their House in Leaden-hall-street, where he was received with great Respect, with which his Highness was well pleas'd; from thence he went to the Tower, where he was received by the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, Constable of the Tower, and the Duke of Argyll, who conducted him to the Royal Mint, where several Pieces of Gold and Silver Coin were struck, and the Armory and Curiosities were shewn him; after which he return'd to an elegant Entertainment, provided for his Highness's Reception, at the Earl of Albemarle's House in Grosvenor Square.

The same Day was held a General Court of the Charitable Corporation, at their House in Spring-Gardens, when a Letter from Mr. George Robinson, dated at Paris, was read, in which he propos'd to appear before the Committee, in case the Statute awarded against him was superseded, as was his Attorney's Note of Hand, promising to enter into a Security of 10,000 l. for his Appearance, in case of the Court's complying as desired. Mr. Waller spoke in Behalf of it, but was answered by Mr. Clarke, That it was the Sense of the preceding Court, that it should not be superseded: Mr. Miller, gave it as his Opinion, That as several private Persons had prov'd their Debts it could not be done; and the Court concurring, the Matter was dropped. Mr. Robinson appear'd before the Court in Person, and declar'd that he would discharge whatever he was indebted to the Company, but hop'd they would take their own Notes and Bonds; on which a Committee was appointed to state his Accounts with the Corporation, and to meet him at their House on Lawrence Pountney Hill as yesterday, to report their Proceedings to the next General Court.

An Extract of a Letter from New Hampshire, in New England. You will doubtless see the long Harangue in our News-Papers, of Governor B—r coming into this Province, and his passing down the River; not three of the Members attended, but Officers under Command, no Volunteers; and when he went out, Horses were hired to send about to produce Riders to attend; and then it was clapt in the News, that Twenty Persons, besides the blue Troop and the Gentlemen from other Governments, &c. attended: Not one Gentleman came from the other Governments. In the next Gazette Mr. Wal—n enters again, and says the Huzzas were very great, &c. The D—l a Word was said; but he went

off without one Blessing. And as to the Garrison's Rejoicing, meaning the Fort at the Island, it has but two Men belonging to it: you have often seen them at my House; they are call'd Joe and Harry, and put into the Fort, to keep them from the Alms-House, &c.

On Saturday Night last a Butcher and a Gardener of Dartford in Kent returning home, were attack'd a little to the Eastward of that Town by two Rogues, from whom the Gardener, who had a considerable Quantity of Money, escap'd into the Town; the Butcher, re- the Church, was knock'd off his Horse into the Water, but being assist'd by his Dog, he contend'd till his Friend return'd with Assistance, when one of the Rogues, who had us'd the Butcher very ill, ran away, the other being engag'd with the Dog, who had torn his Legs and Thighs very much, and one of his Bars off, was taken, and on Tuesday committed to Maidstone Gaol. He prov'd to be a Driver of a Meal Cart in that Town, and we hear has impeach'd his Companion.

On Wednesday was Se'nnight, the Suit that has been depending upwards of two Years, between Thomas How, of White-Hart-Court, Gracechurch-street, Silversmith, and Dr. Benjamin Godfrey, of Bishopsgate-street, London, was (on a Writ of Error in the Exchequer-Chamber) determin'd in Favour of the said Doctor.

Prof. Capt. Eaton is to have the Company in the Coldstream Regiment of Foot-Guards, late the Earl of Albemarle's.—The Hon. John Lumley, Brother to the Earl of Scarborough, is to succeed Capt. Eaton as Capt. Lieutenant in the said Regiment.

Dead. Last Week died at his Seat at Ibbely in Hampshire, after a short Illness, Jeremiah Cray, Esq; a Gentleman posses'd of an Estate of upwards of 3000 l. per Ann. and one of the Fellows of the Royal Society.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 103 1 4th. South Sea Annuity 109. Bank 147 3 4ths. India 178 1 half. Blanks 7 l. 2 s. 20 l. Prizes 181. 19 s.

WHEREAS Henry Durban, Soldier in Colonel Morton's Company in his Majesty's third Regiment of Foot-Guards has absconded from the said Regiment and Company. There are to give Notice, that if he will return to the said Regiment within the Space of three Weeks from the Publication hereof, he shall be freely pardon'd; but if not, shall be prosecuted as a Deserter: And after the Expiration of the said Time, whoever shall apprehend or cause him to be apprehended and secured in any County Gaol in Great Britain, and send Notice to Capt. Howard, Keeper of the Savoy, London, shall receive two Guineas Reward besides what is allow'd by Act of Parliament.—N. B. He was born, and now is supposed to be in Stockton, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches and a Quarter high without Shoes, a well-set Man of a swarthy Complexion.

This Day is Published,

A Second Part (in which will be inserted several curious Pieces sent to the Editor from Oxford and Cambridge) of

The MERRY THOUGHT: Or, The Glass-Window and Bog-House MISCELLANY. Taken from the original Manuscripts written in Diamond by Persons of the first Rank and Figure in Great Britain; relating to Love, Matrimony, Drunkenness, Sobriety, Gaming, Scandal, Politics, and many other Subjects, satirical and comical. Faithfully transcribed from the Drinking Glasses and Windows in the several noted Taverns, Inns, and other publick Places in this Nation. Amongst which are intermixed the Lucubrations of the polite Part of the World, written upon Walls in Bog-Houses, &c. Published by HUZALO THURMO. Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane, and sold by the Book-sellers in Town and Country. Price 6d.

Where may be had, the Second Edition of the First Part.

For the Benefit of DISTILLERS.

A Black, Calcind Tartar for Rectification being daily hawk'd about at 12d. and 10d. per Pound. This is to acquaint all the Gentlemen of the Distillery, that the truly prepared and really Double Calcind Tartar, (than which there can be no better) may be had in any Quantities at 8d. per Pound, at Mr. Manning's, a Turners Shop in Maiden-Lane, Queen-street, Cheap-side.

WILLIAM FORTY, Tallow-Chandler,

At his Warehouse next Door to the Ship Tavern by the Hermitage Stairs, Wapping,

Sells the best Tallow CANDLES of all Sizes at 5 s. 8 d. per Dozen, for ready Money only, and delivers them to any Part of the Town without any other Charge.

Note, by Letter directed as above, Persons shall be as well supplied as if present themselves. Also, not only now, but always will sell at the lowest Prices in London.

Fine Mold Candles at 6 s. 8 d. per Dozen.

This Day is Published,

PRIESTLY AVARICE: Or, The Clergy's Kingdom of this World. A Visitation Sermon, preach'd at Halstead in Essex. By EDWARD SYMONDS, Minister of Rayne in Essex. Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane. Price 6d.

There is just come over from High Germany,

A fine Parcel of choice CANARY BIRDS, all Sorts of fine Colours and a very good Song, brought over by George Turner. To be sold at the Role and Crown in Long Acre.

N. B. A Parcel of fine Birds at the white Hart in Abchurch-Lane, by Anthony Buhl.

N. B. A Parcel of fine Birds at the Blue Bell and Bird Cage the Corner of Silverstreet in Wood-street.

This Day is Published,

Three short TREATISES never before printed. The first against the Dissenters, and occasional Communion. The second, An Answer to a Popish Letter. Both written by the late very reverend Dr. GEORGE FRICKES. The third, A Letter against a Protestant marrying a Papist. By the late Reverend Mr. JOHN KETTERWELL. Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane. Price Six-pence.

WHEREAS there was a large, Role Diamond Ring dropt upon the Road, between Uxbridge and London, wrapt up in a Piece of Paper. Whoever has found it, and will bring it to Mr. Vaughan, Goldsmith, at the Blackmoor's Head in Prince-street, in Leicester-fields, shall have Five Guineas Reward and no Questions asked; and if offer'd to be sold, pawn'd or valued, he will stop it.